Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, February 4, 1818.

Volume 29.) *(Number 1444.*

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a General and Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be held at my office, adjoining to the Library of the Literary Society, in Meadows Street this present Wednesday at twelve o'clock at noon.

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

Bombay, 4th February, 1818.

SAINT THOMAS'S CHURCH.

THERE will be Divine Service with a Lecture on the evenings of the following days in Lent.

Friday evening	February 6,
Ditto	13,
Ditto	20,
Ditto	27,
Ditto	March 6,
Ditto	13,
Wednesday	18,

Divine service will commence at eight o'clock.

VESTRY ROOM,
26th January 1818.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society, will be held in the Vestry room of St. Thomas's Church on Monday the ninth of February at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when the report of the proceedings for the last year will be presented by the managing Committee, nine new Directors elected and such general business be transacted as may then appear necessary.

Vestry Room, 27th January 1818.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made, to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of JOHN WILLIAM REEL late of Bombay Baker deceased, may be granted to JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD, ROBERT EDWARD STEPHENSON, MATTHEW THEODOSIUS DENNIS DE VITRE, and MANSFIELD FORBES, of the same place Esquires, or any of them, on behalf of themselves & JAMES GATHORNE REMINGTON, of the City of London Esquire, who are Mortgage and Bond Creditors on the Estate of the said deceased, and which application hath been made, by and with the consent of Mrs. MARGARET REEL his Widow.

Bombay 28th January 1818.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 4th February, 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 22D JANUARY 1818.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has the highest gratification in publishing to the army the general orders of Lieutenant General Sir Thos. Hislop Bart. Commander in Chief of the army of the Deccan on occasion of the attack made on the 5th of November last, by the Troops of His Highness the Peishwa, on the Bombay Brigade stationed at Poona, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Burr? and the subsequent defeat of the Peishwa's army on the 16th of that month, followed up by the capture of the City of Poona by the 4th division under the personal command of Brigadier General Smith C. B. in the performance of which gallant and important services the troops of this Presidency had a most distinguished share.

The Governor in council refrains from any expression of his own commendation on occasions where military science and conduct, exemplary gallantry, valour, and determined devotion, united with signal forbearance, and excellent discipline, have drawn forth the warmest acknowledgements and the highest commendation of so distinguished a commander. The Governor in Council congratulates the Bombay army on the honor attained on these memorable occasions and while he feels the firmest confidence that the loyalty and discipline of every corps requires only opportunity to reap the same honors, he derives a heartfelt pleasure in pointing out to their emulation the splendid achievements of their Comrades.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE DECKAN,
Camp at Gunny 14th December 1817.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The Commander in Chief has received from Brigadier General Smith C. B. commanding the 4th Division of the army of the Deckan, the detailed accounts of an acttack, made on the 5th ultimo, by the troops of His Highness the Peishwa, upon the Bombay Brigade stationed at Poona, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Burr, and of the subsequent defeat, on the 16th ultimo, of the Peishwa's army, with the capture of the City of Poona, by the 4th division, under the personal command of the Brigadier General.

His Excellency would neither do justice to his own feelings, nor to the merits of the troops employed on this occasion, were he not to express to the army at large his high sense of admiration of the wisdom of the plans, and the gallantry and valour displayed in their execution, which have led to results so important and decisive; and His Excellency embraces this opportunity of offering to Brigadier General Smith, his warmest thanks, for the manner in which his march was conducted from Seroor to Poona, under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty, encreased, as it was by the total absence of regular Cavalry; and the decision and promptitude, with which his attack of the Enemy's Lines was planned and executed, and their dispersion and overthrow effected by a perseverance and determined courage, which have never been surpassed.

The Commander in Chief notices, in this place, with equal satisfaction and commendation, the exemplary behaviour of the auxiliary horse, under the command of Captain Spiller, to whom His Excellency desires to offer his best thanks for his gallant, spirited and successful charges, against such superior numbers of the enemy's cavalry.

The passage of the river, by the two divisions under the Brigadier General and Lieutenant Colonel Milnes, is worthy of particular notice, and His Excellency has great pleasure in recording his high sense of the gallant & able manner, in which that measure was effected, particularly by the divison under Lieutenant Colonel Milnes, to which the most determined opposition was given by the greater part of the enemy's artillery and infantry.

The conduct of the Brigadier General, in providing for the safety and protection of the City and inhabitants after the victory, is entitled to, and has the highest praise and approbation of the Commander in Chief; and the signal forbearance and excellent discipline shewn by the troops on an occasion so trying, and under circumstances of peculiar aggravation and cruelty, reflect a lustre upon their character, which must ever be remembered with sentiments of the highest respect and gratitude; and His Excellency most heartily participates in the feelings which the Brigadier General and his gallant army must have enjoyed, at the moment they planted the British Colours on the Peishwa's Palace in the heart of his Capital, which owed to their discipline, subordination and forbearance, its preservation from plunder and destruction.

His Excellency requests that Lieutenant Colonel Burr will accept of his warmest acknowledgements for the exemplary gallantry and determined devotion, with which the sudden and perfidious attack of his small force, by the whole of the Peishwa's army, on the 5th ultimo, was so resolutely opposed and successfully repulsed.

The dispositions made by the Lieutenant Colonel on that occasion, reflect the highest credit upon his military character, and the success of his operations, against a force so very superior in numbers, is a convincing proof (if such were required) that coolness and discipline, will always be found irresistible, opposed to any numerical superiority, if deficent in those essential qualifications.

The conduct of the 1st battalion 7th regiment Bombay native Infantry, upon this memorable occasion, demands the particular notice of the Commander; and altho' His Excellency feels it difficult to distinguish, where all employed have acted so admirably well, yet the peculiar situation in which this gallant corps was placed, pressed by severe and repeated attacks of the enemy, both horse and foot, all of which were successfully resisted, entitles this battalion to His Excellency's especial notice, and the Commander in Chief desires that the expression of his highest approbation, may accordingly be communicated to the 1st battalion 7th regiment Bombay native Infantry.

The conduct of Captain Ford, and the Brigade under his command, is also entitled to the Commander in Chief's cordial approbation.

The Commander in Chief desires, that Brigadier General Smith will express to the Staff, the artillery, His Majesty's 65th regiment, the Bombay European regiment, and the whole of the native troops, his highest approbation of their conduct, which His Excellency will not fail to report in the flattering terms of praise it so justly merits, to His Excellency, The most noble the Governor General: and the Commander in Chief directs, that it be particularly explained to the native troops, that their courage and discipline will be no less the Theme of his favorable notice to that high authority, than their unshaken Loyalty and incorruptible fidelity, amidst the most artful and active attempts to seduce them from their allegiance.

(Signed) T. H. S. CONWAY,
Adjut. Gent. of the Army.

Bombay Castle 22d January 1818.

The adjutancy of the 2d Bat. 9th Regt. having become vacant by the promotion of Capt. Lieutenant A. Anderson to a Company, the following appointment is ordered to take place.

2d Battalion N. I.

Lieutenant R. Waite to be adjutant, vice Anderson, promoted,—Date of appointment 16th Nov. 1817.

Bombay Castle 22d January 1818.

The following appointments and promotions are ordered to take place.

PORTUGUESE MILITIA.

Lieutenant R. Robertson, Town adjutant, to be adjutant,—Date of rank 1st December 1817.

Joaquim Cleto, Marcellino de Silva, and Ignacio Rodrigues, to be Captains,—do. do. do.

Pedro de silva, Phelippe Antonio de Piedade, Joseph de Mello Xavier, and Juao de Silva, to be Lieutenants,—do. do. do.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

Sub Conductor James Malone to be Conductor,—Date of rank 6th January 1818.

Serjeant John Bellew to be Conductor, do. do. do.

Bombay Castle, 22d January 1818.

Under the present great want of Medical Officers, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit Mr. Shepherd as an acting Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, subject to the approbation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and to continue him in the discharge of the Medical duties of the Nautilus Cruizer till further orders.

Bombay Castle 22d January, 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in council is pleased to permit assistant Surgeon Gilder to be absent from his station for a period of three months on his private concerns.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Government.

NOTES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a very sensible letter from a "Major without his Hoby's," from General Smith's Camp, on the subject of the late correspondence between ANON and the SHOPKEEPERS, which is under consideration.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.-Assistant Surgeon Ogilvy from Surat.
Lieut. A. Lighton 2d 11th Regiment from Concan.
Surgeon D. Carnagie from Surat.
Capt. Brooks 2d 11th Regiment from Panwell.
Captain Jacobs H. M. 56th Regiment from Calcutta.
Captain, Fitz Clarence.

DEPARTURES.—Ensign James Oliphant Madras Engineers to Nagpoor.
Captain J. W. Edgington 2d Regt. Light Cavalry
Lieut. John Bayly 2d Regt. Light Cavalry to Baroda.
Captain Maw E Regiment to Deccan.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS-Jany 29th French Ship Aimable Peggy, Captain Fournier from Bordeaux.
Ditto do Ship Orpheus Free Trader, Captain Thomas Finlay from London.
Ditto 1st Ship Jessy, Cptain A. Landale, from Bengal.
PASSENGER-per Orpheus. Mr. John Mitchell, Miss S. Gerrard, Mr. R. T. Furlong, Mr. John Higgs.
Ditto per Jessy Mr. D. Scott, Captain Jacobs, H. M. 56 Regiment.
DEPARTURES-Jany 29th. Turkish Ship Curbat, Commander Hamad to Surat & Suiz
Ditto Febry 2d. Ship Julia, Syrang Husson to Bowanugur.
Passengers by Julia, Cap. Pruen H. C. Marine. Mrs. Pruen and Child.

EUROPE BIRTHS—SEPTEMBER.

At Colney House, on the 18th inst. the Lady of P. Hadow, Esq. of a son.

The Lady of Major E. F. Fitz-Gerald, of a son.

At his house at Clapham Common, the Lady of John A. Rucker, Esq. of a daughter.

Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, the Lady of the Hon. Alexander Murray, brother of the Earl of Dunmore, of a son.

The Lady of John Meyer, Esq. of Streatham, Surrey, of a daughter.

At Stoke Newington, Mrs. T. P. Smith, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At the English Ambassador's Chapel, at Paris, by the Rev. A. Campbell, his Excellency's Chaplain, Deputy-Commissary-General Dumaresq, to Miss Sophia Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Lovelace, formerly of the Guards.

At Putney, by the Rev. R. S. B. Sandilands, Claud Neilson, Esq. only son of Claud Neilson, Esq. of Ardarden, Dumbartonshire, to Renée, only daughter of the late Chas. Clifton, Esq. of Demarara.

At Boxted, in Essex, by the Rev. Dr. Bridges, of Clifton, Captain Parlby, of the Hon. East India Company's Bengal Horse Artillery, to Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hooker, Rector of Rottingdean, of Sussex.

DEATHS.

At his house in Portman-street, Major-Gen. Horace Churchill.

Hugh Mackay, Esq. of St. Martin's-lane, aged 80.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,

I perused with much satisfaction, in the Courier of the 10th Instant, a letter addressed to your Brother Editor & signed "ANON." It appears to be a fair, candid, and temperate statement of facts too generally evident to be easily refuted; & fully concurring in the high character he has in the latter part of his letter given to the Shopkeepers of Bombay, I am inclined to hope they will bestow on the subject that consideration which it so well deserves: and endeavour to make such arrangements amongst themselves, as may evince their willingness to lower their prices, as far as it may be compatible with their own Interests.

Permit me Sir, to offer thro' the medium of your Paper, a few remarks in support of "ANON's" letter, which his late residence in England may have caused him to overlook, but the truth of which I fancy the generality of your Readers will readily admit and which will I trust, awaken the parties concerned to a true sense of what is due to the Public, as well as to themselves.

Since the conclusion of the War the Community in general have submitted to pay what might naturally be deemed very high prices for every Article of Europe Manufacture, even supposing the Investments to have been purchased at the War-rates: but adverting to the price of Freight to the reduction in the prime cost of every Article in England, and to the free import of Goods the produce and Manufacture of the United Kingdom, they have naturally anticipated such alteration by the Shopkeeper in the Investments lately received, as was consistent with a fair and liberal profit.

That they have been disappointed and that there is no apparent intention to make such alteration, the present prices fully evince: and the consequence is, that most of the European Inhabitants at the Presidency, avail themselves of the frequent Public Sales of the Investments of those Captains, who cannot (altho' the retail prices are so high) obtain a moderate profit from the Shopkeepers: whilst those at out stations are driven to the alternative of using Country Manufactures since the Shopkeepers there, are obliged to add considerably to the Bombay prices, in order to remunerate themselves for the Expence of Carriage risk, &c. &c.

To this cause may be attributed the great improvement visible at most of the out stations in the Manufacture and imitation of various Articles by Native Workmen under the encouragement which high prices of European Articles afford to their industry, the effects of which must materially injure the Home Manufactures by decreasing the *demand* for European Goods which has been already felt in the very evident decrease of business in the old Established Shops at the Presidency. These results will I trust induce their very respectable owners, to consult their own interests e're it is too late, by making such allowance for the alteration of the times, as the liberal support they have hithertho received from the Public entitles them to expect; and which the concluding part of the able letter I have alluded to (and humbly endeavoured to support) so strongly and properly recommends.

I am Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant,
H.

January 23d 1818.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 4th FEBRUARY, 1818.

The long expected Ship Orpheus anchored in the harbour on Thursday last, she has brought us nothing new, having left Plymouth on the 22d of August and Madeira on the 14th September. The arrival of the Buckinghamshire, and Grenada may be daily

expected, but we must now look towards the Gulph of Persia, for European intelligence as we do not anticipate any by sea, until the arrival of the Indiamen in May.

Robert Campbell Esq. was elected a director of the East India Company's affairs on the 23d July in the room of Mr. Parry.

By letters from the Deckan we learn that on the 22d of this Month General Smith marched at 1. A. M. from Kelegaom towards Merich, to intercept the Paishwa who had arrived at Utnee on his route to the Northward; hearing of our approach H. Highness turned Westerly towards Erroor giving out that he was marching on Nipany. General Smith on hearing of this movement, shaped his march to Augar where he arrived by 12 o'Clock after a march of upwards of 28 miles. Early on the morning of the 23d it was reported that the Paishwa had halted at Erroor a few hours, but suddenly struck his Camp, changed his route to the Northward and marched to Coorundwar still giving out that he had gone to Nipany. General Smith again moved in the direction of Merich and arrived at Tankla by 2 o'Clock P. M. The Enemy's Horse suddenly made their appearance on the morning of the 23d in great numbers and attacked some of our Bazar People, who were beyond the protection of the Rear guard, purchasing grain in the Village of Sherwal, they took a Naik and four Sepoys who accompanied the Bazar dealers, two of the Sepoys effected their escape but three are missing, some of the Bazar People were speared, amongst whom were two Women. A few of the Enemy were shot by the rear guard one of whom was a Pindaree, of some consequence amongst his followers. On the morning of the 24th the force marched and arrived at Conta at Noon. About 8 A. M. the Enemy's skirmishers made their appearance, and by 10 o'Clock at least ten thousand Horse were in sight pressing the rear guard very closely, and approaching us on both flanks; those on the right were at first kept in check by one of the gallopers, but the road being intersected by deep Nullas and extensive enclosures to the right and left, which retarded the movement of the Baggage General Smith was obliged to take up ground at Conta and, move out to drive off the Enemy, who formed in great strength in our left and rear. The Enemy kept their ground firmly for some time, and behaved much better than on any former occasion since their flight from Poona, and as we had five six pounders and a Howitzer firing upon them for some time, their casualties must have been considerable. Ensign Newhouse of H. M. 65th Regiment and five Sepoys were wounded on this occasion. Mr. Newhouse very slightly.

The Paishwa was at Kurah on the 24th on the road to Sattarah. General Pritzler was near Jamcandy on the 22d. Dummul had Surrendered to General Munro's force. he Had obtained possession also of all Gokla's Jaghire and most of the Paishwa's territories south of the Mulpurbah; the rest was made over by the Inhabitants who rose against the Marhattas.

Gokla, Trimbuckjee and the Nepaunker Commanded select bodies of Horse in the affair of the 24th and behaved with more boldness than usual. The Paishwa is reported to have taken refuge in the fortress of Sattarah. which we trust may be confirmed. Colonel Deacon with Davies's Horse and a Contingent of the Nizam's are on the march to the Deckan. With such a reinforcement, we anticipate an early termination to the desultory warfare which the Enemy is pursuing in that Quarter.

Letters from Gen. Pritzler's Camp, Maulwounchee, right bank of the Gutpurber, near Gocauk, dated 18th January, mention that a large body of horse under the Vinchore Rajah Ram Chunder Vaukekess and Gopaul Row, came down to reconnoitre the force. The Cavalry was sent out against them; and Major Doveton, with only 3 squadrons under him, charged a very large body of the enemy who kept annoying him with rockets and match-locks, until he got within 50 yards of them, when they fled in great confusion. Another large body of many thousand horse was then observed on the left, who were likewise charged and also gave way. A third & more numerous body afterwards appeared and being joined by the two former, completely hemmed in the small force under Major Doveton. They were however instantly charged by our gallant troops who cut their way thro' them, and dispersed them in all directions. The enemy lost about 100 men; we had only two men wounded. The following order was issued by General Pritzler in consequence of this dashing affair.

"Brigadier General Pritzler cannot but feel much gratified with the report made to him by Major Doveton relative to the conduct of the cavalry yesterday after-noon, and particularly that part of it in which he discribes the cool, steady and collected manner in which they three times charged the enemy so superior in numbers. He congratulates Major Doveton upon the opportunity which they have had of meeting the enemy."

General Pritzler was on the 20th Jan. at Yeddawarah, 25 miles from Gocauk. The latest accounts of the Peishwa's movements relate that His Highness encamped on the 15th January at Cowguljee, the 16th at Yedhully, halted the 17th, and on the 18th moved in the direction of Gulgully and encamped on the right bank of the Kristnah. He sent off his guns on the 12th to Nepanny, where he had left great part of his infantry; and it was supposed he was again proceeding northward.

Accounts from Seroor dated 25th Jan. state that a party of 4000 horse passed Monstaun on the 24th inst. and proceeded to wards Telligaum on the Beema.

General Smith's division arrived at Ariwarie 35 miles N. E. of Meritch, on the 20th Jan. and was marching on Hutney.

We are informed that on the morning after the arrival of Gen. Smith at Seroor, the gallant remains of the 2d. 1st were formed in hollow square, into which the General rode, followed by his whole staff, and thanked. the commanding and other officers, non commissioned officers and privates, for their noble conduct at Corygaum, in the highest terms.

Bombay Courier.—January 31.

We have the gratification of laying before our readers a copy of the general orders published by his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop on the gallant conduct of the detachment at Nagpore on the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh of December.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE DECKAN.

Camp at Gunny. Monday 14th December 1817.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief has now the pleasing duty, of publishing to the Army, a further instance of the admirable conduct, of a Detachment of the distinguished Army he has the Honor to Command.

Official Reports have reached his Excellency, from Lieutenant Colonel H. S. Scott commanding the detachment of the 5th Division at Nagpoor, of a most brilliant, and decisive action, which took place at that capital, between the British Troops, and the whole of those belonging to his Highness the Rajah of Berar, on the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh ultimo.

The Detachment under the Lieutenant Colonels command, previous to the treacherous attack made upon it, by a chief with whom we were on terms of Friendly Alliance, did not exceed the total amount, of thirteen hundred and fifty Rank and File; and with this small. and Gallant Band, an action of eighteen hours in continuence, was maintained with a degree of perseverence, determined courage, and unconquerable bravery, which has never, on any occasion, been surpassed.

It is a peculiarly gratifying part of the commander in chiefs duty, to offer his most grateful tribute, of unqualified praise, and admiration, to Lieutenant Colonel Scott, and the officers, and men, of his detachment, for their excellent conduct upon this memorable occasion and his Excellency may with truth assert, that there never has occurred an occasion, where praise has been better earned or more justly merited than this.

The gallant perseverance, and devoted courage, of the small Brigade of Infantry, consisting of the first Bat. of the twentieth & twenty-fourth Regts. Madras Native Infantry (weakened by a large proportion of sick in Hospital,) place those corps in the enviable possession, of the applause of their superiors, and the admiration of their brother Soldiers.

The pressure of the attack was sustained by the first Battalion twenty-fourth Regiment, and his Excellency feels no common pride, and satisfaction, in declaring his most unqualified praise, not only of its gallantry, enterprize, and steadiness, but of the high and honourable feelings, which have since been manifested by the corps, in the unanimous request, which has been made, that their original number in the army, and facings, may again be restored, in preference to any reward which could be conferred upon them, and which his Excellency feels it due to the corps, to acknowledge, through the medium of this public record, of their distinguished gallantry, and brilliant services.

The feelings which have dictated this request, are so highly honourable to the character of the corps, that his Excellency would be guilty, of great self denial, were he to conceal the pride and gratification he will experience, in submitting their Petition, to the favourable notice, of his Excellency, the most noble, the Governor General and commander in chief; and Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, ventures to assure the first Battalion twenty-fourth Regiment. that his Lordship in considering their Petition, will not allow it to diminish their other claims upon his approbation, and favourable consideration.

The three Troops of the sixth Regiment Bengal Native Cavalry, under Captain Fitzgerald, reinforced by a small Detail of the Madras Body Guard, have established a claim to the highest commendation. The judgement, and decision, displayed by Captain Fitzgerald, in seizing the happy moment for attack, will ever speak the highest Eulogium on that officers professional character, and ability; and the Gallantry and perseverance of this small, but formidable Body, place its merits and services, in the most distinguished Rank, nor is it too much to add, that the arduous contest which had been supported for eighteen hours, by the persevering Gallantry of the Infantry was decided by the discipline, and enterprize, of this Gallant Detachment, led on by Captain Fitzgerald.

The conduct of the small Detachments of Madras Artillery, and Pioneers, has been eminently conspicuous and has added another instance of courage, and discipline, to the well established reputation of the Corps to which they belong.

The important results of this action, speak forcibly the praises, of every individual, Officer and Soldier engaged, and the Commander in Chief feels that all have an equal claim, to his grateful approbation; but the fortune of War frequently presents opportunities particularly claiming distinction, and His Excellency feels it an imperative duty, to record the names of the following Officers, who, with the most honourable zeal, have been so fortunate as to benefit, by the favourable occasions which presented themselves, during the arduous struggle.

Major M'Kenzie, Commanding first Battalion twenty-th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

Captain Lloyd, Bengal Establishment, Commanding Residents Escort.

Captain Fitzgerald, Commanding Detachment sixth Regiment Bengal Cavalry.

Captain Charlesworth, Commanding first Battalion twenty fourth Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Jenkins (Bengal Establishment,) Commanding Nagpoor Battalion.

Lieutenant Maxwell Commanding Detachment Madras Artillery and

Cornet Smith sixth Regiment Bengal Cavalry.

The pleasing duty, Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop has had to perform, of publishing his sentiments of approbation and thanks to this Gallant Detachment, equally imposes upon him, the Melancholy duty of paying a just tribute to the memory of those, who have gloriously fallen on this memorable occasion.

The severe loss, in killed, and wounded, is a subject of deep regret, but it will be a considerable consolation, to the Relations, and Friends, of those brave men who have fallen, to remember, that they have died, in the most devoted and honourable struggle, for the Interests of their country, and the glory of her Arms, and that their memory, will be handed down to posterity, with honour, and grateful respect.

The following are the names of the Officers who have fallen

Captain Sadler, Commanding first Battalion twenty-fourth Regiment, Madras Native Infantry.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Grant, first Battalion twenty-fourth Regiment Madras N. I.

Lieutenant Clarke, first Battalion twentieth Regiment, Madras N. I

Assistant Surgeon Niven.—Unattached.

The sufferings of the Families of the Native Corps, during the action, were unavoidably great, and many. it is deeply feared, have perished from their exposed situation, and the inveterate cruelty of the Enemy, the Commander in Chief deeply deplores this Melancholy event, and assures the Native Army, that the Widows and Orphans, left destitute, shall have his immediate attention and Consideration, and that he will recommend them, in the strongest terms, to the generous protection of Government, which is ever watchful to reward Merit, and relieve the wants and distresses of its faithful Soldiers.

Lieutenant Colonel Scott, will be pleased, immediately, to form a Committee of experienced Officers, to ascertain the persons who have a claim to pensions, &c. &c. and will lose no time in transmitting the proceedings to the Adjutant General of the Army.

We understand that the failure of the Sugar crop this year, in the Southern provinces of China was caused by the very great floods that took place in the Month of July and August. A partial inundation very often takes place at Canton, on the spring tides during the S. W. Monsoon when the principal street is only accessible by means of boats. It is at this time of the year that the Fresh's run out of the river so strong as to affect Ships, at the distance of eight or ten Leagues from the Ladrone, rendering them quite unmanageable, and if it was not for the very strong winds that predominate at this time of the year, Ships could not enter this port. The surface of the water, is often quite fresh at this distance from the Ladrone, and Ships are often detained a week or ten days by these counter tides, which the Chinese Pilots, aptly term Chou Chou water.

The Hospitable mansion and spacious Gardens of the Grove were on Wednesday thrown open for the reception of Masks, who began to assemble about eight o'Clock, and we have seldom witnessed a more pleasing scene than the *tout ensemble* presented to our view. The decorations of the Garden and the arrangement of the illumination produced a most charming effect & reflected the greatest credit on those Gentlemen, under whose Auspices the entertainment was conducted. The Characters we regret to observe were but few in comparison to the number of Dominos, many of them were however very well supported, the following particulars struck us. Mr. & Mrs. Crump, a Cardinal, a Stage Coachman, a Group of Quakers, some French Flower Girls, a Trio of Spaniards, *un pauvre Etranger François*, two Watchmen, a Jew, a Highland Pedler, two or three Jack Tars, a Chinese Manderin and a Carpenter. Under the disguise of honest Bardolph, we recognised an old friend lately returned to this Presidency.

Had the unmasking been a little delayed, we are told many other Characters meant to have appeared; we perfectly agree in the opinion that the Novelty of this species of amusement alone, occasioned a degree of reserve and diffidence, and prevented many from appearing in character, that would have supported and added much to the evenings amusement, and we are persuaded that a repitition would call forth all the powers of a gratefull society, to render it every thing we could wish.

We have much pleasure in republishing the following Letter of Capt. Staunton's; a more gallant record there cannot be.

To

THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER

Sir,

At the particular instance of some friends of the gallant officers that lately fell under my command at Corygaum, I am induced thus publicly to address you, and to request you will have the goodness (by the insertion of this letter), to correct some mistakes and omissions that appears in the account given of that affair, in your paper of the 17th instant; namely, the manner of the late gallant Lieutenant Chisholm's death, and the omission of Doctor Wylie's name in the transactions of that day.

I was speaking to Lieut. Chisholm close to his gun at the moment he fell, the shot went through his head and his death was instantaneous. When all the men at that gun had been killed, and it was in the possession of the enemy, they disfigured his body; which, in all probability, has given rise to the report that he suffered so much, and was eleven times wounded previous to his regretted fall.

It was our much to be lamented friend Doctor Wingate that received so many wounds when a prisoner with the Arabs, and in presence of his wounded brother officers, then in their hands (Capt. Swanston and Lieut. Connellon): but it is some consolation to think that his sufferings could not have been much, as the second blow he received must have caused immediate death; and that all those concerned in the barbarous act fell, to a man, in the subsequent charge that rescued the two remaining officers from them.

Lieutenant Pattinson was, early in the action, shot through the body, and put in a place of safety, where his heroic spirit would not permit him to remain. When he conceived the overwhelming numbers of the enemy must overpower us, he appeared again nobly exerting the little strength left him, and encouraging the men, until another wound in the breast totally disabled him, and finally caused the death of as gallant an officer as ever lived.

Doctor Wylie of the Madras artillery not only accompanied us in that most gratifying charge that saved, and rescued our wounded brother officers; but acted, as indeed did all the others under my command, a most distinguished part throughout the whole of that eventful day. I remain

Sir,

Your very obedient humble Servant,

F. F. STAUNTON.

SEROOR,

25th January, 1818.

[*2d Suppl. to the Bomb. Cour.—Jan.* 31

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Poetry.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

——" *Et labitur et labetur.*"—Hor.

When I think of the hours that are past—
Of the joys that illumin'd their way;
I must grieve—they no longer could last,
Than to feed my young hopes—and decay!
Yet, I think, with delight, on these hours—
Though care and though sorrow oppress'd,
When the bowl dissipated their powers,
And friendship shew'd—life *could* be bless'd!

When love and enjoyment were near,
Though fortune proved faithless and vain—
Though the sigh that to-day banish'd fear,
Saw, to-morrow, my cares spring again—
With all their chagrine and their woe—
Still 'butter'd by much that was nigh!
When wealth alone bless'd some below—
Nay, and purcha'd from beauty—a sigh!

How fair is our nature—how low!
When the feeling, should dignify life,
Must be stifled—if wealth do not flow
And not wealth—wins a bust—or a wife!!

It is this that empoisons life's spring,—
Makes man hate his fellow whilst here,—
Gnaws his heart—nay, checks melody's string,
And stops freedom's and glory's career!

Nor blame me—though wearied with life—
If I'm still oft alive to its bliss;
And if wayward—I hate not that strife,
Which is sooth'd—and is lost in a—kiss!

Nor blame me—though worshipping truth,
If as oft I'm in witchery wed—
Or whilst mourning the follies of youth,
If I think to what pleasures they led!

There was once—when my life was a stream,
That, sparkling, flow'd on in delight—
And my hopes were like Beauty's first dream,
And as warm—and as fond—and as bright!

There was once, too—when in series frown'd,
Yet mirth dissipated their woes—
And when melody zon'd me around,
And I gained—all that beauty bestows!

We have moments of pleasure and pain—
But thousands scarce e'er tasted bliss!
I have drank it—again and again,
And why grieve, if to-night—I can't kiss!

Our life is a wearisome round,
Where sympathy oft sheds its tear—
Where feeling to-night may abound—
And to-morrow—ends frailty's career!

If, whilst we sojourn below,
Our path is illum'd by a smile—
'Tis as much as the world will bestow,—
For the world is still nothing but—guile!

Some few sunny spots may be found,
Where Wit and where worth can abide;—
But where can enjoyment abound,
And sages, or priests will not chide?

But if my last pang could disclose,
What wishes within me now burn—
'Twould be this:—May the bowl, as it flows,
Cheer the heart that can't hope for "return."

March 25, 1817.

English Extracts.

It is said, that the King of Spain has presented the Duke of Wellington with the celebrated picture of Correggio, which has for some time been in his Grace's possession. The subject is, *Christ in the Garden*. The picture is of the cabinet size, and in the highest state of preservation. It was carried off from Madrid by Joseph Buonaparte, and found in his carriage, which he had abandoned on his retreat.

The Norwegian army consists of 1288 artillery, 1079 cavalry, 2612 infantry. By the addition of the militia, a total force can be formed of 26,515 men.

From the 1st to the 18th of July, there arrived at Halifax, from England, Scotland, and Ireland, 1083, emigrants; but many of them continue their emigrations to the United States.

The Vice-Chancellor has intimated his intention of sitting on the 23d of October, to hear bankrupt petitions and exceptions to reports.

The steam boats on the Clyde are paying better this season than the last; and those best employed expect to divide 50 per cent. on their capital.

More than half of London is now lighted by gas. The expense of this mode of illumination has been reduced by the introduction of pipes of delft ware, which are only a fifth of the charge of iron, and actually more durable. At Drurylane theatre the gas lights are introduced not only in front of the stage, but at the various compartments on each side.

Plans are in agitation for improving Bude Haven, and carrying therefrom canals or rail roads into the north parts of Cornwall and Devon. Meetings of the landed interest have been held, and a Committee of resident gentlemen have been named, under whose direction an actual survey has been commenced by Mr. Green, the engineer. The scheme, having for its object the conveyance of manure into the heart of hitherto uncultivated or neglected districts, and opening a direct communication between the sea and the interior, promises the most favourable results.

Eaton finished his most extraordinary and unparalleled task of walking either to or from Whitechapel to Colchester, every successive day for 22 days. Having started at half-past two on Saturday morning, from the Nag's Head, Whitechapel, he arrived at the Bull Inn, Colchester, at ten the same night.

London Markets, *Sept* 9.—*Cotton*.—The accounts from Manchester are still favourable, both for Twist and manufactured goods.—The imports of Cotton into London, Liverpool, and Galsgow, last month, were 35,592 bags; being 1627 bags more than in August 1816.

The Princess of Wales has been, since the middle of last month, at her delightful residence of Capville, where it appears to be her intention to remain for sometime). Her Royal Highness has sent to Milan to order the remainder of her equipages, and has caused some large wooden buildings to be erected in the house she inhabits.

Prince de Talleyrand is at present at Montpellier. He arrived there on the 31st of August.

A public farewell dinner was given on Monday to Earl Talbot, at the Shire-hall, Stafford, previous to his departure as Viceroy of Ireland. The chief Nobility and Gentry of the Country were present.

On Thursday, the 4th instant, pursuant to public notice, a dinner was given at the Sun Tavern, Chatham, to commemorate the completion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Rev. Dr. Law, in the Archdeaconry of Rochester, by his parishioners and friends residing in that diocese. On this memorable occasion, eighty of the Clergy and most respectable Gentlemen of Rochester, Chatham, and other parts of the Diocese, assembled to manifest their regard for the venerable character who has so long and so ably discharged every important duty, not only of his station as Archdeacon, but in every other relation in which he stands as a man, a scholar, and a Christian.

The clothing manufactories of Bradford and Trowbridge are in the highest state of activity; such a briskness has not been experienced for many years.—*(Bath Paper.)*

The quantity of grain grown annually in England and Scotland is estimated at thirty millions of quarters of eight bushels, which, taken at an average of 3*l.* per quarter, amounts to ninety millions. This immense sum circulates first as food and then as capital through the different orders of society.

The last ten days of fine weather have revived the previously gloomy prospect of Agriculturists in this district. Of wheat the ears are very fine, but the crops, in some parts, are not thick upon the soil; Barley and Oats are luxuriant. Comparatively but a small portion of the harvest is yet gathered.—In some parts of this county, the grain will not be ready for the sickle during the next week; and the housing of it, in those fields which are cut, is much retarded by an abundance of green weeds, which the wet weather had nurtured.

BRIGHTON, Sept. 12.

TOWN-HALL, FRIDAY.

At eleven o'clock Mr. Serjeant Runnington, Mr. Bates, and Mr. Hopkins, the Magistrates, took their seats on the Bench. The Court was soon crowded to excess by gentlemen of the first respectability, to hear the charge of conspiracy reargued against Mr. O'Mara, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Pollett, and Mr. Morley, for defrauding at a gambling-house.

Mr. O'Mara appeared in Court, assisted by Mr. Adolphus, as his Counsel.

Mr. Serjeant Runnington briefly related the nature of the evidence sworn to on Monday last by Wright and Ford, respecting certain gambling transactions, and the subsequent proceedings of the Magistrates upon the disclosures then advanced.

Mr. Adolphus entered into a long examination of Wright, one of the witnesses. His statement materially differed from the bold and solemn declarations on the last examination. Mr. O'Mara was no party concerned in engaging him as a punter to the table; that when Mr. O'Mara played it was against the bank, but that he was told by Clarke, Morley, and Pollett who engaged him, that Mr. O'Mara expressed a wish to win, and therefore believed that he was interested in the game. Upon being questioned about his cousin, Ford, who also gave information upon this transaction, he confessed that was not his name; that he had assumed the names of Ivyleaf, Williams, Roberts, and lastly, Ford; and whose mother's real name was Jones; that he himself only engaged to attend the gaming-table for the purpose of knowing the nefarious practices carrying on, and that he had never seen any of the parties before.

Mr. Adolphus *cross-examined* Ford.

In your deposition on Monday last, you stated that your name was James Robert Ford? Yes.—Did you always go by that name? No.—What is your real name? James Ivyleaf—He had also went by the names of Roberts and Williams; that he lodged at 4, Great New-street, Fetter-lane, and his mother's name was Jones. After the examination on Monday last, he called upon Mr. Carr, in Bow-street; told him not to let Mr. O'Mara's Solicitor know his right name, as he did not wish his friends to know.

Mr. Enscoe, a lodger at 4, Great New-street, for 16 years, swore that he never saw the witness in that house, nor did he ever rent rooms there.

Mr. Carr, of Bow-street, related the conversation which passed between the witness and himself. Ford told him to keep his name a secret; that he was in a good thing, and expected 200*l.* or 300*l.* of the penalties, by informing against O'Mara, Clarke, Pollett, and Morley, but did not wish to hurt Walker. This conversation took place on Wednesday, after Carr had seen the London newspapers.

Mr. Serjeant Runnington sincerely lamented to hear the disclosure of another conspiracy, formed by these two young men against Mr. O'Mara, by their impure testimony. After dwelling with much force upon the nature of the case, he was happy to exonerate Mr. O'Mara, and discharge him from his recognizances. From the admissions the two witnesses had made upon oath, it was his duty to commit them to the House of Correction at Lewes, until the Sessions, to answer to any future charge which may be brought forward.

The Court hailed the impartial decision of Mr. Serjeant Runnington with much applause; and the informers were conveyed out of the hall with every indignant expression.—Thus the reputations of several gentlemen have been preserved.

[*The Globe, September* 13.

THE NAVY.

Conformable with the Circular from the War-Office, the Board of Admiralty has issued the following to such of the Officers of the Navy as are in the receipt of Pensions for Wounds:—

"CIRCULAR.

"Admiralty-Office, September 4, 1817.

"Sir—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, that it is not their intention, in the event of your being promoted to a higher rank, to recommend to his Majesty in Council, to grant you any additional pension in consequence of such promotion.

"I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

"JOHN BARROW."

[*The Morning Chronicle.*

PLYMOUTH-DOCK, SEPT. 20

The gallant Admiral Lord Viscount Exmouth arrived at Goude's Hotel on Wednesday last, to take the naval command at this port, as successor to the late lamented Admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth, Baronet. In passing through Plymouth his Lordship was saluted with ordnance from the garrison. The following morning he hoisted his flag on board the Impregnable, blue at the main, under the accustomed compliments. On entering the Dock Yard, his Lordship received a merry peal from the new chapel bells; a circumstance which, excepting the grand Jubilee, about eight years since, has not happened before for twenty-five years. The delightful melody of the bells, combining with the nature of the occasion, quite exhilarated the spirits of the inhabitants, and seemed very gratifying to the Hero of Algiers. The day of his Lordship's arrival here forms a singular anniversarial coincidence. The news of the victory at Algiers appeared in the late *Plymouth Chronicle*, Sept 17, 1816, being the nomination day of the last Mayor. Lord Exmouth passed through Plymouth exactly a year afterwards, to reside among us, in health and pleasure we trust, for some time, on the nomination day of the present Mayor.

Admiral Sir T. B. Martin, Comptroller of the Navy, arrived yesterday. He visited the Dock-yard. The bells complimented him with some lively peals.

Captain the Hon. P. B. Pellew is appointed to the *Impregnable* the flagship of Viscount Exmouth, at Plymouth.—Lieutenant J. Johnson, of Southstoge, near Bath, is appointed Flag-Lieutenant to his Lordship; and Joseph Grimes, Esq. Secretary.

The *Lucy and Maria*, Capt. A Barclay, bound to Madras and Calcuta, will go out of Porstmouth harbour and sail to-morrow. The sum of between 70 and 80,000*l.* has been shipped on board her. The following will embark as passengers:—

Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Ramsey, Mrs. Burton; Captain Ramsey, Doctor Burton, Madras Establishment; Mr. Young, and Mr. Grey, for the Civil Service at Bengal; Mr. Gordon, and Mr. Fullarton, for the Civil Service at Madras; Lieutenants Payne and Horn, for the Madras Army; Cardew, Writer, for Bengal; Messrs M'Gregor, Bell, and Derville, Cadets, for Bengal; Capt. Raper, for the Country Service.

The *Eden* that was lately sunk by way of experiment for the cure of the dry rot, has been minutely surveyed to ascertain the result, which appears to answer every expectation. The *Mersey* is to undergo the same treatment, and is preparing for that purpose. In future all timber and plank are to be boiled or steamed in salt, instead of fresh water, as has been the general practice of late years.

Brighton is said to be in great alarm at the Regent's predilection for the sea; and are apprehensive that *Old Ocean* and the *gilt Yachts* detach his affections from the royal splendour of the Pavilion. Some stanzas were recently sung to the music of "*God save the King*," at the Theatre, in which the following elegant lines were introduced.

God bless our Regent dear,
May he soon come down here!! &c. &c.

[*The Globe September 22.*

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, SEPT. 19.

The parishioners of St. Catherine's met yesterday, and declared their opposition to the proposal in Mr. Hawthorne's Letter, in terms which cannot be cavilled at for want of explicitness. They resolved, that "they hold it incompatible with common sense, or justice to themselves, or their fellow-citizens, to adopt, agree to, or sanction, any mode of taxation, as a substitute for an impost, which has been universally deprecated, which they are not able to endure, and which was levied on the country as a war tax."

We do not wish to excite alarm, but are anxious to guard the public, and induce our fellow-citizens to observe every necessary precaution. We regret to learn, that the fever, in the vicinity of Dublin, has assumed a very *malignant type*. An order was last night issued from Government, for opening fifty additional beds in Stephen's Hospital, every bed in the House of Industry is full. An additional ward has been opened in the Hardwicke Hospital. It has extended to the Country of Wicklow.—Celbridge and Leixlip have each lost an Apothecary.

On Friday morning, Sir Francis Burdett arrived in Cork. As he passed through the streets he was loudly cheered by the people of that city. Sir Francis was to leave Cork again that evening for Cove, to partake of a sumptuous entertainment, prepared for him on board the *Tonnant*.

The following is extracted from a Cork Paper:—'We stated in a former Number, that a Spanish brig, laden with brandy, and bound for Buenos Ayres, had been captured off the Azores, by a South American privateer, and sent into Dingle, in the county of Kerry, under the care of a Mr. O'Connor, who, it appears, is a native of that town. This capture has led to some very important inquiries, and trifling as the circumstance may appear at first sight, we have reason to believe it has led to much of that activity in those meetings of Ministers in London, which have been observed since the occurrence took place. The Spanish Ambassador, upon learning the capture, claimed the vessel in question, in the name of the King his master, and demanded that she should be given up to him. His application was not complied with, nor, we believe, actually refused; but the circumstance was considered of sufficient importance to cause meetings of the Cabinet Ministers, with whose decision, if any has been made, though we are given to understand none has, we have not been made acquainted. It will probably become a subject of discussion in the Admiralty Court."

The Russian Admiral Crown had the command of the fleet that transported the Russian contingent in June last from Calais to Petersburgh. On his arrival with his squadron in Calais-roads, he sent large orders for provisions, good porter in particular, to various contractors on the opposite coast, who had supplied him while lying in the Downs in the year 1814. The contractors, not forgetting the handsome manner in which, on that occasion, they had been paid, were not tardy in executing his orders; and accordingly a flotilla, consisting almost of every description of small craft, was soon collected to convey the provisions to the Admiral's fleet, and they arrived off the fleet the day on which the orders were given; as the weather was squally, they could not get that night alongside the respective ships, and consequently, as was naturally to be expected, took shelter in Calais harbour. In the morning, as soon as the tide served, they weighed anchor in order to depart, when they were immediately surrounded by a great number of Custom-house boats; and notice was given by them, that none of them would be allowed to leave the port without first paying the duties on the cargoes, the same as if they had been landed. This unexpected demand created amongst the victuallers the greatest consternation; they, however, contrived to dispatch a six-oar cutter to the Admiral, to whom they communicated the intelligence, and requested his interference. Admiral Crown instantaneously dispatched an officer on shore, with a letter to the Governor, demanding the immediate liberation of his victuallers, threatening, in the event of a refusal, to bombard the town; and gave the Governor one quarter of an hour to consider of it. The Governor requested an hour, in order to send a telegraph dispatched to Paris, for instructions how to act on so novel occasion; to this the Admiral would not agree, and instantly made clapping springs on his cables, preparations for bombarding the town; the Governor perceiving this instantly ordered the victuallers to be released.

THE GREAT ST. LEGER STAKES.

The St. Leger Stakes, to be run for this day at three o'clock at Doncaster,

have excited more interest than any race since the days of *Eclipse*, or the famous match between *Diamond* and *Hambletonian*. Immense sums are depending upon the event; but the interest has not been wholly excited by the magnitude of the bets; a great deal of it must be put down to the account of the circumstances attending *Whitelock*, the favourite of the field. An extract from a letter, dated Doncaster, the 18th instant, says, "Even betting was laid and taken here for the St. Leger Stakes upon Mr. WATT's colt, *Whitelock*, when an express arrived among the *black legs* that something was amiss with him, and immediately bets were changed to three and four to one against him, and in order to inform the *honourable fraternity* in London, an express was immediately dispatched to them that bets might be made accordingly, before the news could arrive. The *Whitelock* colt proved to be lame, and was stopped at York. Above fifty horses are arrived already at this place for the different stakes, & more are on their way. The town is crowded with that race which always watch & attend the turf, & who go out regularly each morning to observe how the horses take their gallops, sweats, &c. &c.; and that more pockets should not be picked than are consistent with racing, a deputation of Police Officers have been sent for to London to apprehend all suspicious characters who may be found in the town." Other horses arriving every hour at Duncaster, and no *Whitelock* making his appearance, the impression made by the report of his being amiss, became every hour stronger, and betting against him on Friday morning was, 100 to 2, and even 100 to 1. In this state matters remained until 12 o'clock, *a. m.* on Saturday, when, to the chagrin and surprise of those who had betted against him, the *Whitelock* colt walked into Doncaster in apparently good health and spirits. The betting, which was an hour before one hundred to one against him, fell to two to one. This was the immediate result of his unexpected appearance, which, although not direct evidence of his being perfectly free from complaint, shewed at all events that he was in condition to run. This was the state of the Turf when our express left Doncaster a few minutes past twelve o'clock on Saturday.

SHREWSBURY, SEPTEMBER 19.

Our Races concluded yesterday. The Stewards for the ensuing year are W. ORMSBY GORE, Esq. of Porkington, and JOHN MYTTON, Esq. of Halston. The Ball-room each evening was brilliant and crowded with beauty and fashion. At the Race-course and Balls we observed—

The Earl and Countess of Powis, Earl Bradford, Lord Clive, Hon. R. Clive, Sir Watkin and Lady Williams Wynn, Earl Denbigh and three Ladies Fielding, Lord and Lady Berwick, Sir John, Sir Robert, and Miss Hill, Sir Andrew Corbet, Bart. Sir E. and Lady Smythe, Bart. Sir W. Wynn, Sir C. and Lady Corbet, Cecil and Lady Catherine Weld Forester, and Lady Louisa Forester, Dr. and Mrs. Forester, Mrs. Stewart, Lady Maria and two Miss Cotes, Mr. and two Miss Benyons, Mr. and Mrs. Amphlett. Colonel Knyvett and the Hon. Mrs. Leighton, Lady and the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. St. Leger, General and Mrs. Lethbridge, Colonel Gooch and family, Colonel and Mrs. Hammer, Colonel B. Leighton, Mrs. Payton, Mrs. Bridgeman, Mrs. Pemberton, Rev. J. and Mrs. Pigott, Mr. and Mrs. Walford, Mr. and Mrs. Walmsley, Captains Hancox, Beaufoy, Moseley, Bellairs, Gordon. and Steward; Messrs. J. A. Lloyd, Protheroe, M. P. (of Garth), W. Charlton, P. Charlton, V. Corbet, Crockett, H. Leeke, T. Sandford, Campbell, T. Mason, E. W. Smythe Owen, Pemberton, Sir G. and Lady Pigott, Hon. T. Kenyon, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd (of Aston), Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Childe, Mr. and Mrs. Daykin; Messrs. Hunt J. Lloyd, Burton, Slaney, Wrottesley, Dickin, Pelham, Lyster, M. P. Parker, Drs. Du Gard and Parker, &c.

Letters from Halifax of the 24th August, received in town yesterday, state, that Dr. TIARKS arrived there in the Princess Elizabeth Packet. Dr. T. is a gentleman that holds the appointment of Astronomer, attached to the commission for running the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions, acting under the fifth article of the Ghent Treaty.

Some further changes are still expected in the French Ministry, by which the Anti-Royalists look to a decided superiority in the Cabinet. According to this plan of change, M. LAINE will leave the Ministry of the Interior, and will be created a Peer of France. Count MOLE, Minister of the Marine, will pass to the Interior, and Marshal MARMONT, Duke of RAGUSA, who is at this moment on a mission at Lyons, will take the Ministry of the Marine. Others, however, say, that Baron de BARANTE, the Director-General of Indirect Contributions, will be the Minister of the Marine.

The result of the elections in the Department of the Seine will, it is thought, correspond with this expected change, for those candidates now at the head of the lists are decidedly of the liberal and constitutional party. On the very first scrutiny the name of Mr. Lafitte, the banker, was announced with a great majority. There now remain only seven representatives to be chosen, and the candidates who have the greatest number of chances in their favour are—Casimir Perrier, banker; Manuel, advocate; Benjamin Constant; Bellart; Benjamin Delessert; Gilbert des Voisins; and Pasquier, the Minister of Justice. In this number there are only two Ministerialists, namely, Pasquier and Bellart.

The public feeling in other parts of the country still manifests a character of violence and atrocity totally hostile to the establishment of good order and good government.

It is stated in a private letter from Nismes, of the 10th, that criminals of the worst description infest that and some other departments, and contrive, either by exciting sympathy or terror in the minds of the Juries who try them, to escape the justice of the country.

Some persons were lately tried at the Assize Court, in the Department of the Drome, for the murder of two unfortunate women (Protestants), who were assassinated in their houses at Nismes, and notwithstanding that the witnesses "*had the courage*" to speak the truth, and substantiated the guilt of the Prisoners most decidedly, still the Jury acquitted them. One of the Prisoners was indeed detained on another charge—but the others, with the witnesses for the defence, were conveyed by the populace to Nismes in triumphal carriages, ornamented with branches of trees. It is but too evident, from many corroborating circumstances, that the temper of the people, generally speaking, is but ill in unison with the principles and object of the existing Government. Nor could it in nature be otherwise. During the long absence of the BOURBONS from France, a new generation of men had sprung up who were taught to regard the exiled family with hatred, and as the enemies of the country. To them the BOURBONS appear in the character of usurpers, imposed by a foreign force; and it will require, we fear, a second regeneration of France, before the claims of the Royal Family will be recognized as legitimate.

The visit of Mr. VANSITTART, instead of allaying discontent, has excited a ferment in Dublin. The inhabitants of that city are indignant at Mr. VANSITTART's proposal of a tax on the rent of houses, to make up the deficiency of the Window Tax. They confidently expected not a commutation for the latter, but its total reduction, or at least a diminution; and in answer to the plea of necessity, urge the irrefragable argument of retrenchment and economy. It is only where economy ends the plea of necessity begins; and when the pressure of taxation becomes the subject of complaint, the Minister should be prepared to shew that the evil is unavoidable. This argument was strongly urged at a late Parochial Meeting in Dublin, at which a charge in the account of the Board of Works of 64,000*l.* for beautifying the Lodges and Gardens of the LORD LIEUTENANT and Under-Secretary in the Phœnix Park, was cited as evidence of a prodigal expenditure on the part of Government, which fully justified the people in demanding an unqualified repeal of the tax. A letter from Mr. HAWTHORNE was read at the same Meeting, explanatory of the proposed Commutation Tax, and adding, that Mr. VANSITTART at present bestows much of his attention on Irish finances, with a very favourable consideration for the interests of the people.

The typhus fever continues prevalent in Ireland, but the deaths are few, and its virulence appears to have abated.

[*The Globe*, - *September* 26.

Amongst the List of New publications we observe two accounts of Lord Amherst's Embassy to China. One from the pen of Mr. Ellis, the Secretary to the Embassy, the other by Mr. Clarke Abel the naturalist.

The first volume of the transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay.

The second part of Armata.

Miss Edgeworth's new tales of Harrington and Ormond.

Rob Roy, by the author of Waverly.

The History of England from the revolution in 1688 to the French revolution of 1789 by Sir J. Mackintosh.

Mandeville, a tale of the 17th Century by William Godwin.

Manfred, a Dramatic poem by Lord Byron.

WEYMOUTH, SEPT. 22.

On Wednesday last his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, and the Gentlemen of his suite, embarked on board his Majesty's Ship *Tigris*, and sailed on a visit to the islands of Guernsey and Jersey. The next morning the frigate reached Guernsey Roads. His Royal Highness, after breakfasting on board, was rowed ashore in the Royal Barge, steered by Capt. Henderson. On quitting the ship, the Royal Standard was hoisted, and a salute of 21 guns was fired from the Cornet Castle. His Royal Highness landed at the South Pier, and was received by the immense multitude of spectators with enthusiastic cheers. His Royal Highness then proceeded to the Government House, and his approach was welcomed with every military honour consistent with his rank. The 13th Regiment, under the command of Col. Williams, and the whole of the Militia of the Island, were drawn out, and formed a line, through which his Royal Highness passed, the whole saluting with presented arms, colours flying, drumsbeating, the different bands playing "God save the King," and the populace rending the air with loyal acclamations. Soon after the Duke had entered the Government House & had received the congratulatory compliments of the Civil and Military Departments, his Royal Highness mounted a charger, and, accompanied by the Chiefs of each Department, rode round the Island; and after having taken a complete survey of its beautiful villas, &c. returned to the Government House, and dined with Col. Walsh, the Deputy Governor, and a select party. In the evening a general and splendid illumination took place throughout the Island, and the day concluded with every other demonstration of joy.

The next day his Royal Highness reviewed the troops and the public works of the Island, and expressed himself highly pleased with the whole. As his Royal Highness walked through the streets, he was preceded by females strewing flowers as he passed; others waved their handkerchiefs from the windows, exclaiming "God save the King."

His Royal Highness partook of a most sumptuous dinner with Admiral Sir James Saumarez, and a large party of Gentlemen, Officers of the Army, Navy, &c. In the evening the whole repaired to the Assembly Rooms, where a grand ball and supper was given in honour of the occasion. The States of the Island, the Officers of the Army and Navy, and upwards of 300 Ladies and Gentlemen, sat down to one of the most magnificent entertainments ever displayed on that island, at which beauty shone most conspicuously, and loyalty and conviviality were most happily blended.

The next day his Royal Highness proceeded to Jersey, highly gratified with the flattering reception he had experienced from all ranks.

Weymouth never exhibited a more gay and lively appearance than at present. Among the many recent improvements this fashionable watering place has to boast of, is the liberal establishment formed by Mountain and Co. Snowhill, London, insuring the long wished for speedy conveyance from the metropolis to Cherbourg. Our Bay possesses great advantages over every other Western port for making the trip, not only in the cheapest but in the safest manner, by sailing from hence in that well known, fast sailing packet *Ceres*, commanded by the experienced Captain H. Green, and fitted up with every comfortable accommodation for passengers.

The Races lately advertised are postponed, on account of the Duke's absence. They will positively take place on Monday the 13th October.

Friday, the first division of the 1st, or Royal Dragoons, arrived in Berwick, on their route to Hamilton barracks.

Friday, the 78th regiment, under Colonel MACLEOD, were reviewed at Aberdeen, by Major General HOPE, Commander of the Forces, who was pleased to express his highest approbation of the military appearance and discipline of that fine regiment, and the accuracy and precision with which they performed their various evolutions. The following regimental order was issued on the occasion:—

R. O. "Aberdeen Barracks Sept. 19, 1817.

"Colonel Macleod has much pleasure in conveying to the officers and men, the Commander of the Forces' approbation of their conduct and appearance under arms this day, which the Major-General has been pleased to express in high terms; and the Colonel, at the same time, offers the regiment his thanks—he was highly pleased with its appearance and steadiness in the field."

Thirty years ago, the Staffordshire Potteries depended upon Newcastle Market for their necessary supply of provisions, the inhabitants being few, and the houses straggligly situated; now, such has been the increase of population, and the consolidation of buildings, they compose five market towns! viz. Burslem, Hanley, Stoke, Lane End, and Tunstall, the latter (a market-house being completed) commenced with its first market-day on Saturday last, it being found necessary for its now numerous inhabitants.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last, two maid-servants having gone into the sea, near Penrhos Hall, Holyhead, for the purpose of bathing an infant daughter of Sir J. T. STANLY, Bart. which they had been in the daily practice of doing for some time, unfortunately got out of their depth; a third servant, who was on the beach at the time, went into their assistance with her clothes on, and, melancholy to relate, they were all drowned. The body of the child was washed on shore just as a servant who was sent to see for them arrived at the place; the bodies of the servants were taken up shortly afterwards. They were all interred at Holyhead—the servants on Friday, and the child on Saturday last.

The late Sir JOHN M'MAHON has left 600*l.* to Sir WALTER FARQUHAR; 500*l.* to Sir WM. KNIGHTON, and 2000*l.* to his Secretary, Mr. MARABLE. There is another legacy or two, with the exception of which his property goes to his brothers.

At the dinner at Newcastle, in celebration of the memory of Mr. Fox, there were present, among others, the following Gentlemen.—

Sir Charles Monk Bart. James Losh, Esq. Charles William Bigge, Esq. Sir John Swinburne, Bart. Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart. Colonel Towers, Dr. Loshington, John George Lambton, Esq. Thomas Fenwick. Esq. S. W. Parker. Esq. Mr. Wyvill, (son of the Rev. C. Wyvill), Mr. Witham, Mr. Shepherdson, Mr. Selby of Biddleston, Mr. G. Ord, Mr. Wilson of Morpeth, Mr. Dale, Mr Naters, Dr. Ramsay, Mr. Donkin, the Sheriff of Newcastle, Mr. Walker, jun. Mr. H. Hewitson, Mr. T. H. Bigge, Mr. Shattoe of Bavington, Dr. Headlam, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Silverrop, Col. Dent, Mr. Maude, Mr. Walter Selby, Mr. Grey; and Mr. Warren Lambe.

[*The Courier*,—*September* 25.

"PARIS—5 O'CLOCK—SEPT. 22.

"I have this instant been favoured with the enclosed *resumé* by one of the Secretaries of the Sections. It presents a *coup d'œil*, from which inferences amounting almost to moral certainty may be drawn.

"The number of voters for 18 sections is 5856—those of the 11 and 16 Sections are uncounted.

"The result of the votes of 19 Sections, with the deficiency of the 16, is as follows:—

M. Lafitte	3542
Benjamin de Lessert	2903
Casimer Perrier	2677
Manuel	2634
Benjamin de Constant	2216
Gilbert de Voisin	2167
Lafayette, by 18 sections, the 11th and 16th not included	1724
Roy, by 18 sections, the 16th and 19th uncounted	2042
Bellart by 19 sections...	2357
Pasquier	1974

"This *Tableau* ensures the election of the four first candidates. LAFITTE has already obtained a sufficient number of voices, whatever may be the result of the remaining Sections."

Friday evening, about eight o'clock, two luminous arches, about ten degrees distant from each other, were observed at Glasgow, in the northern quarter of the heavens. The space between them was more faintly luminous, with a smaller portion of the substance which formed the arches themselves. The lower of the two was about 20 degrees above the horizon. The whole approached slowly to the zenith, and always continued perpendicular to the magnetic meridian. At 8 hours 45 minutes the highest was in the zenith; it did not proceed much farther to the south. At this time a very brilliant Aurora Borealis was formed, varying in the most pleasing manner, both in its figure and colours. The base in general seemed to be an arch whose greatest elevation was about 20 degrees above the horizon, the corruscations meeting nearly in the zenith. The part of the sky below the base appeared like a dark cloud, but on attentive examination, the smallest stars could be observed through it. The phenomenon now began to recede towards the north, its brightness gradually diminishing.—At 9 hours 30 minutes the two arches were almost in the same situation as when first observed at eight o'clock.—At 9 hours 36 minutes the most northern had reached the horizon. At 10 hours the greatest altitude of the remaining arch was about nine degrees, still very well defined. It continued to descend towards the horizon; but the light with which it still illumined the north was observable at two in the morning. This is the fifth of these appearances which have occurred within three years. Some of the former were much more remarkable, but the brilliancy of this was much diminished by the light of the moon.

SELECTION'S.

"THE FUNDS.—The bubble is now burst upon the Stock Exchange. A defaulter to an immense amount was yesterday declared, who was closely connected with the *Jew* interest; the alarm it created was not confined to the house, for out of doors it spread, and the Bankers having caught the flame, have given notice *that no more advances will be made to the Jews*, and that the money already had must be returned; the consequence will be a most material depression, as the quantity of Stock held by that party is immense, and must be brought to market; the above failure would have been of very serious consequence, if the house had not made up the deficiency; for every person who had received a balance from the Insolvents, must have returned the same, or his broker, upon being demanded, otherwise the latter would have been turned out of the Stock Exchange.—Upwards of 300,000l. of Stock was sold out of the Box on Wednesday last, and 100,000l. since, the greatest part of which belonged to the party that failed."—*Sun*.

COURT OF SESSION.—The following curious case was some time ago decided:—

One Mitchell, in the year 1815, applied to the Court to be admitted a Notary Public, but who was opposed by Gregg and others, writers and notaries public in Kilmarnock, who alleged

(*To be Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN BAKE-HOUSE LANE,
WERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, *who will pay due attention to their Orders.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Wednesday, 4th February, 1818.

(Continued from the last Page.)

hat Mitchell was disqualified from holding such a situation, by his repeated bankruptcies—by the low and sordid occupations in which he was still engaged; such as retailing herrings, dealing in old clothes, letting gigs for hire, &c., and by the disgraceful transactions in which he had been implicated when acting before the inferior Courts. Mitchell stated, that the retail business was carried on by his wife and daughters, and denied that any of his actions had been dishonest or culpable. A proof was allowed; and among other evidence in support of the objections to his admission, a business account was produced which Mitchell had rendered to a bankrupt of the name of Richmond. In this account, Mitchell made a charge for "making Richmond's debts good, bad and doubtful;"—for consulting how he should do with the two bills *hid in Mr. Boy's hands;* the goods hid with Mr. Richmond Riccarton, for which he (the bankrupt) had granted receipt, but still wished him to pay full value; how to do with the goods hid with John Still, and how to get payment though a receipt had been given; how to do with regard to granting preferences to creditors; *how to get quit of these preferences,* &c. and *lastly,* how Richmond would *get off,* provided his creditors should prosecute him for *false swearing,* for *hiding, goods, not making a fair surrender,*" &c.

The Court unanimously found that Mitchell was an *unfit person* for being a notary public. With the result of this case the public cannot fail to be highly gratified.

Cause of his Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON *against* M. DE BUSSCHER.

There appears at Brussels an English Journal called *The Philanthropist,* whose principles we (the *Ghent Journal*) have frequently combated, when it defended, with all its might, interests which may be those of the British Ministry, but are not those of the Belgians. *The Philanthropist,* and his brethren beyond sea, *The Times, The Star,* and *The Courier,* have done themselves the pleasure of replying to us, sometimes by arguments, and sometimes by abuse; however, *The Philanthropist* has nobly shewn, and we had almost said, betrayed its origin from a pure, genuine English race, by the most elevated sentiments, by independence of opinion, and by love of liberty of all kinds, and particularly the most precious of all, the liberty of the press; and then we have gladly done justice to the noble character which it displayed.

Thus in its last number, which I regret not having seen before, there is the following article, which is the more remarkable at such a moment (*i. e.* before the cause was tried), as it looks like a benevolent and officious, I would gladly say, official insertion. It is more than evident that it cannot have been inserted but with the most noble intentions, and doubtless with the view of preventing, as far as that is in the power of him who has furnished the article, the influence of a great and illustrious name, from weighing down one of the scales of the balance of Themis.

"Some Journals of this country," says *The Philanthropist,* "affirm that his Grace the Duke of Wellington attaches great importance to the action brought against the Editor of one of the Papers of Ghent. We can hardly believe this assertion to be exact; since we have in our hands a letter written by the Noble Duke, in answer to a question put to his Grace, tending to obtain his permission for the publication of a letter written to him by M. Constantine, of Dinant, which is relative to the *spoliation* of the Museum of Paris. In his Grace's letter he declares the absolute indifference which he has long since felt to all *that may be said or written of him,* and he grants the permission requested."

This is a trait of no ordinary mind, and one feels, merely in quoting it, that satisfaction which is the enjoyment of a well-disposed mind. *The Philanthropist* contines—

"In this letter M. Constantine gives to the Duke the eulogiums which he well merits, as the General of an army; but the author wholly blames his conduct respecting the spoliation of the Museum, and this by arguments which indicate a vigorous and cultivated mind. Our readers will see, by our advertisement, that M. Constantine's letter is in the press, in both languages, French and English."

The manner in which the authors of the article express themselves, does honour, this time, to their head and their heart. The letter is in fact, advertised, and the moment it comes here, I shall hasten to give an account of it.—*(Ghent Journal, Saturday, Sep. 6.)*

SENTENCE OF THE COURT IN THE CAUSE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AGAINST MR. DE BUSSCHER.

The Tribunal, considering that in the article of the Journal, which is the subject of the action, there is not imputed to the Noble Lord any act which could expose him to a criminal or correctional action; that neither are there imputed to his Grace any acts which could expose him to the contempt or hatred of the public; that besides, in speaking of a desire his Grace is not reproached with having sought to influence the Government of France to retain Mr. Dubree in his Office of Intendant of Martinique; and that it is not said, that his Grace had any knowledge of Mr. Dubree having prevaricated in the exercise of his said place.

Considering besides that if his Grace has manifested the said desire, it should be attributed to powerful recommendations, representing Dubree under colours quite different from what are found in the article of the Journal in question; so that in this point of view, and in the sense of the article, it cannot be concluded that his Grace would have committed an act unworthy of himself, even if he had manifested such a desire, because M. Dubree had very well administered the colony in favour of a Foreign Government, and the more so, as one may well administer a colony in favour of a foreign power, without its necessarily following that one would administer it ill or traitorously towards one's own Government, since it is of importance to every Government to have its colonies administered in a manner favourable to foreigners, in order more effectually to draw them thither, and to increase by that very means the commerce and prosperity of the said colonies; whence it results, as has been said, that the desire which the Noble Lord may have manifested to see Mr. Dubree retained in his place, ought not and cannot expose him to the contempt or to the hatred of the public; and the less, as the high deeds and the eminent qualities, as well moral as political and military, of the Duke of Wellington, place him beyond the reach of every suspicion of attempting to act otherwise than as a man of honour, and as it is impossible that his brilliant reputation can suffer any injury from pamphleteers *(follicaulaires),* even if their expressions should be ambiguous or equivocal in this respect.

For these reasons, the Tribunal acquits, the accused of the inculpations laid to his charge;

And deciding on the prayer of the Plaintiff,

Declares it inadmissible.

And further, doing justice to the prayer of the Defendant to obtain damages,

Considering that the action brought on the part of his Grace cannot be regarded as calumniatory, in as much as it merely submits to a Court of Justice the sense of an article inserted in a public Journal,

Declares the said prayer of the Defendant inadmissible.

And seeing the 194th Article of the Code of Criminal Procedure condemns the Plaintiff in the costs, both towards the public *(la partie publique)*. fixed at two florins and twelve cents —and towards the Defendant, fixed at one florin fifty-seven cents.

Done and pronounced in the Public Sitting of the 6th of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Present—Messrs. Vispoel, President of the Sitting; Lebegue, Camberlyn, and Parez, Judges; and Smet, substitute of the King's Attorney-General.

(Signed) J. VISPOEL.
L. LEBEGUE.
J. B. CAMBERLYN.
H. PAREZ.

THEATRICAL ANECDOTE.—Previous to the restoration of Charles II. no women were admitted on the stage, but the female characters were performed by young men in female costume. The following anecdote, related by Colley Cibber, will give a tolerable idea of the ridiculous [illegible]ess which occasionally arose from the ab[illegible] of the now most attractive ornaments of the theatre. The King, coming to the house rather before his usual time, found the *dramatis personæ* not ready to appear; when his Majesty, not chosing to have as much patience as his good subjects, sent one of his attendants to learn the cause of the delay. The manager (then term[illegible] master), knowing that the [illegible]uld make to the merry mon[illegible]uth, went to the Royal box, [illegible] his Majesty that 'the *Que*[illegible]*haved!*' Charles good-hu[illegible]apology, and laughed h[illegible] was *effeminated,*

At the last sitting of the Magistrates for the Chatham division, a cause of considerable interest to agriculturists and military officers on march came on for discussion. Some time since, the 15th regiment marched from Chatham to Portsmouth; their first day's march was to Seven Oaks, a distance of 24 miles; 13 waggons were impressed to accompany the troops with baggage as far as Town Malling, a distance of 12 miles, where the waggons ought to have been exchanged; but from some misunderstanding or neglect, independent of the military, this was not done; and the officer commanding the division, not being able to procure other waggons, thought he was justified in compelling those he had to proceed the whole distance to Seven Oaks. Against this compulsory additional journey the proprietors of the several waggons made their complaint and, on an investigation of the case, the magistrates ordered a fine of 5l. on each waggon to be paid by the officer. It appears, by the 71st section of the Mutiny Act, that, even in cases of emergency, the magistrate has no power to order waggons, by his warrant, to go more than 25 miles.

One day last week, *Alexander Archer. Alexander Hogg, John Ramsay,* and *George Wright,* of Deptford, in Kent, bakers and sellers of bread, were severally convicted by the Rev. CHARLES BURNEY, D. D. and John MASON, Esq. two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Kent, in the several penalties following, viz,—the said Alexander Archer for having in his possession a liquor or ingredient strongly impregnated with alum, the sum of 12l; the said Alexander Hogg for a like offence, the sum of 10l; the said John Ramsay, for a like offence, the sum of 10l.; and the said George Wright, for having alum in his possession, the sum of 2l., which ingredients were adjudged by the said Justices, after due examination, to have been in the possession of the above-named defendants respectively, for the purpose of using the same in the adulteration of bread.

The *Lavona,* a fine new Ship, on her first voyage from Dundee, struck a field of ice, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, on the 29th of May last, about one o'clock in the morning, and went down in about 15 minutes. The crew and passengers, many of them in a state approaching to nudity, got into the boats just before the vessel disappeared. They all arrived, about seven o'clock in the evening at Cape Breton, at a barren uninhabited spot; where they kindled a fire, and rested for the night. They proceeded, at four o'clock next morning, and reached Isganiesh, a place inhabited by about six families, where they remained a day and a night to recover from their fatigues. They suffered considerable hardship from scarcity of provisons, as they could remove very little from the ship, in the short time between her striking and going down. The crew and passengers afterwards rowed to the town of Sidney, a distance of 40 miles, where such of them as chose to return to Britain obtained shipping.

[*The Times,—July* 25.

LADY MORGAN'S "FRANCE."—The picture of society and manners drawn by this accomplished female is considered more free from national prejudices than any heretofore exhibited. It is accordingly the only work of the kind that has been received by the Parisians with a degree of favour. The *Journal de Paris* makes the following remarks:—

Lady Morgan has been run after, entertained, and almost worshipped, in all our fashionable circles. She has studied us from head to foot, from the court to the village, from the boudoir to the kitchen.

Peasants, Noblemen, Duchesses, Citizens Wives, Priests, Soldiers, Royalists, Ultras, Constitutionalists, both of the year 89 and 1816, Children of the Revolution, Eulogizers of former times, Authors, Players, Painters, Musicians, Poets, Dancers, Gormandizers, Mendicants, Promenaders, Parasites, Valets de Chambre, Footmen, Nurses, Frequenters of the Theatres, Auditors of the Institute; no individual has escaped the notice of Lady Morgan. She has seen, observed, analyzed, and described every thing, men and things, speeches and characters. This book is a complete magic lantern. The fair traveller seems to be so sincere; she flatters us with so much delicacy, and censures us with so good a grace, that we cannot possibly be angry, even when she makes mistakes, in imitation of a certain individual, her countryman, who judged of all the ladies of Blois by an innkeeper's wife.

The Morning Chronicle, September 3.

We have received M. BENJAMIN CONSTANT'S Work *Des Elections Prochaines,* and of which some extracts will be found in our Paris correspondence. He begins by introducing the subject of the enormous debts brought by the Allies against France.

"I shall not point out," says M. BENJAMIN CONSTANT, "how the Deputies are to act in order to support Government in its negociations with the foreign powers. Engagements are sacred. But there are limits to demands. They are not to be increased daily by individual pretensions, which would give them such a magnitude as would render their evaluation almost as difficult as their payment. The Governments of France have always, when acting in concert with the people, displayed an immense strength. The wisdom of our Representatives—their courage, which will be the result of their wisdom—and their unanimity, may perhaps hasten the liberation of France; and France, delivered from foreign intervention and influence, will prove to the world that reason will make her maintain her own tranquillity, and respect that of her neighbours."

The author thus points out to future Deputies a part of the arduous task they will have to perform.

"The guarantees secured to us by the Charter, and the rights recognized by it, must be brought into real existence, for till now we have laboured under laws of exception. Our Representatives will examine whether those laws can and are to remain in force. Liberty, of conscience the most sacred of our intellectual and moral rights, has been solemnly proclaimed, and it is necessary that no uncertainty should exist concerning those solemn declarations. The liberty of the press is uncertain and precarious: it is enjoyed with disquiet and consequently without calmness or moderation. Our Deputies will rescue the liberty of the press from those temporary laws that destroy it—they will examine whether they ought not to seperate from Ministerial duties, the inspection of the Journals, which the Ministry has imposed on itself, and which condemns its Members to puerile avocations, to a responsibility on trifles. Individual liberty is consecrated by the Charter, and claimed by the people; but a multiplicity of regulations, made under all the different Governments, and disgraced by the dates they bear, seem only framed to facilitate its violation. It is necessary that our legislation should cease, and that the authorities in violating our rights should no longer have a pretext or an excuse."

[*The Morning Chronicle,—September* 20.

MALACCA.—DECEMBER 1st, 1818.

By the good providence of God, Mr. and Mrs. Medhurst reached Malacca, on the 12th of July, in safety and health. Their arrival was most seasonable; as the concerns of the Mission are daily increasing, and becoming very weighty. He has begun the study of the Chinese language, and will, there is every reason to hope, in a reasonable length of time, be successful.

Two small Malay tracts, compiled chiefly by the labours, of our dear brother, the Rev. Mr. Thomsen, whose return from Europe is exceedingly desired, were printed here about three months ago. Our acknowledgements are due to Major MacInnes, at Penang, (for whose inspection these tracts were sent), for kindly marking some places in them to be corrected & improved. The one is a translation of Dr. Watts's First Catechism—the other, the Ten Commandments, with a short preface and concluding address.

During this quarter, the translation of the Book of Joshua into Chinese has been completed here. It is now ready for a first revisal. Since the commencement of this year, the circulation of Chinese tracts, especially to China, Siam, and Cochin-china, has been much greater than before.

In June, a row of buildings, for the purposes of the Mission, about 90 feet long, was completed. The walls of nearly one-half are of brick, and the roof tiled—the other, of the bark of a tree, and covered with attap.

In addition to the kind and unremitting attention of the head and members of the local Government, which claims our constant thanks, we have also to acknowledge our obligations to the kindness of many individual Gentlemen in India, who have, in various ways and at different times, contributed to the Chinese Mission, either for the support of the schools, for the building, or for the Mission Library.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE CHINESE SCHOOLS.

	Span. Dols.
1815.	
Col. Macgregor,	30
Captain Latter,	50
1816.	
J. Herbert Harrington, Esq. Calcutta, (through whose influence the undermentioned subscriptions were procured,)	100
Rev. R. May,	50
J. W. Sherer, Esq.	75
J. Colvin, Esq.	25
G. Cruttenden, Esq.	2
J. Sarkies, Esq.	25
G. Forbes, Esq.	25
C. W. Gardiner, Esq.	25
W. H. Trant, Esq.	55
Jos. Baretto, Esq.	20
R. C. Plowden, Esq.	25
R. Rocke, Esq.	25
——Watson, Esq.	15 6
1817.	
Captain Latter,	50

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE BUILDING.

Major MacInnes, Penang,	100
Dr. Chalmers, Malacca,	70
Hez. Clark, Esq. Surgeon of the Waterloo,	20

Shortly after the Mission at Malacca was commenced, it occurred that a Library, for the general benefit of all our brethren, who might visit this part of the world, was necessary—that it should be entirely distinct from the private Libraries of individual Missionaries, because, in case of removal, each one's collection, both of European and native books, will be necessary where he himself labours—that it should be equally open to every individual while at, or within reach of Malacca—but that it should be formed on such principles as that no single individual should have a pre-eminent right to, or control over it. Upwards of three hundred volumes of Chinese books, some of which have been purchased, and others presented by our

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beloved brother, the Rev. Robert Morrison, form, as yet, the chief part of the collection.

In addition to a few books and MSS. in Malay, Siamese, and other eastern languages, we have to acknowledge our obligations to the gentlemen whose names are mentioned below, for contributions of books lately received:

BOOKS.

		Vols.
Dr. Chalmers, Malacca,	Lexicon Belgico-Latinum et Latino-Belgicum, 4to.	2
	English Bible, with notes, do.	1
	Newton on the Prophecies, 8vo.	3
	Dr. Gregory's Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ, do.	2
	Murray's Materia Medica, do.	1
	Trail's Algebra, do.	1
Rev. Professor Ross,	Transactions of the Batavian Literary Society, vol. 7th, 8vo.	1
H. Clark, Esq.	H. C. S. Waterloo, Dr. Smith's Physiological and Systematical Botany, 8vo.	1
	Dr. Franck's Guide to the Study of the Scriptures, do.	1
	Works of Flavius Josephus, folio	1
Mrs. Jonathan Tabor, Colchester,	Charnock's Works, folio	2
	Dr. Hall's Works, folio	1
Mr. R. Tabor, Colchster,	Claude's Defence of the Reformation, 8vo.	2
	Social Religion, 8vo.	1
Messrs. R. & S. Tabor, Colchester,	Chandler's History of Persecution, 8vo.	1
Mrs. Philbrick, Colchester,	Cole's Discourses on Religion, 12mo.	1
	Burrough's Gospel Revelation, 12mo.	1
	Cambray's Dissertation on Pure Love, 8vo.	1
Mr. R. Yates, Colchester,	Williams on the Ministerial Office, 12mo	1
	Bulkeley's Gospel Covenant, 8vo.	1
	Baxter's Defence of the Protestant Religion, 18mo.	1
	Saltmarsh's Christian Policy, 18mo.	1
	Coles's Discourses on Regeneration 8vo.	1
Major MacInnes, Penang,	Bible in Arabic, 4to.	1
	Baillie, on Arabic Grammar, in Arabic, 8vo.	2
P. P. Thoms, Macao,	Stower's Printer's Grammar, 8vo.	1
Captain Latter,	Bell's Madras School 8vo.	1
Mr. Van Hoven, Malacca,	Cingalese New Testament, 4to.	1 Vols.
Mr. Van Hoven, Malacca,	Exposition of the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Decalogue, in Roman-Maly, 4to.	1
A Friend,	Basilii Fabri Thesaurus Eruditionis Scholasticæ, folio	2
	Ecclesiastica Historia Spanhemii, 4to.	1
	Fabricii Opera Anatomica et Chirurgica, folio	2
	M. Gieri de Ebræorum Luctu I. Alterigi fundamenta Punctuationis Linguæ Sanctæ, Traite de L'Amone, par La Placete, 12mo.	3
	Talib's Remarks upon Levi's Dissertation, 8vo.	1

We have to record with gratitude the great mercy and goodness of God, in having so far restored Mrs. Milne's health, as to admit of her going to sea. On the 1st July, she sailed on the Philippa, for China, with the children, in hopes that the sea air, and change of climate may, through the divine blessing, prove effectual for her complete recovery.

The ill state of Mr. M.'s health, occasioned, it is supposed, by a chronic liver complaint, obliges him to have recourse to the same means. It is judged adviseable, that he take an early opportunity of going up to China, for the benefit of the cold season there, and to return, (God willing), with Mrs. M. and the Children, in December or January next.

We consider it a duty incumbent on us to acknowledge the prompt and unsolicited kindness of Capt. Birch, H. C. S. Waterloo, in offering Mr. M. a passage to China, gratis.

We adverted some time ago to a comparative statement of the resources of Ireland and Scotland, which appeared in *The Dublin Journal*, and endeavoured to point out why Scotland could bear so much more taxation than Ireland. *The Dublin Journal* has resumed the subject and expressed a wish that we "had disclosed the remedy, not by a broad assertion that the country (Ireland) is misgoverned, but by a specific plan for the amelioration of the circumstances of the people." "Previously to the year 1760 (it says), Scotland was in a worse state than Ireland is at this moment. It is within the short period of forty years that agriculture has flourished in Scotland, we may say indeed, since the establishment of the Board of Agriculture. About the year 1760, manufactures were introduced into North Britain, chiefly by English capital, and the one art stimulated the other; but the Government never offered any particular encouragement to either agriculture, manufactures or commerce. They rose and flourished through the energies of the people. Why then should Ireland, with all her natural advantages, have not kept pace with the Sister country?"

We agree with *The Dublin Journal*, that at a period not very distant, Scotland was in a state which, if not worse than that of Ireland, was at least not much better. It is indeed hardly possible to conceive any situation more wretched than that of Scotland in 1698, as described by Mr. FLETCHER, of Salton. He talks of "troublesome and ill-paid rents—of lands being not improved by inclosure or otherwise, but for want of horses and oxen fit for labour, every where run out and abused—of the unskilfulness of the wretched and half-fed servants, who were so unfaithful or lazy, and the country people such enemies of all manner of enclosure, that a Gentleman of estate, who took a farm into his own hands, after struggling with innumerable difficulties, at last finds it impossible to alter the ordinary bad methods."

Without then laying claim to much more wisdom than our neighbours, we think we may inform *The Dublin Journal*, who demands from us a specific plan for the amelioration of the circumstances of the people, that he will find some of the essential parts of such a plan in the history of the steps by which Scotland has been reclaimed from so very barbarous a state.

But before alluding to what has been done in Scotland, we wish to point the attention of the Dublin Journal to a circumstance of more consequence in this question than it seems to think. If the people of Scotland received no aid from the Government, neither had it cause to complain of the Government. But in Ireland, the Government has not only not aided the people, but by its conduct up to this very day, it has in a great measure precluded the possibility of improvement.

In Scotland the people were united in religion.—In Ireland the Members of the Established Church have never borne any proportion to the Catholics; and Government acting on a most narrow and impolitic principle, thought it could not do better than to place the great body of the people in a state of degrading subjection to the minority. It is the first duty of a Government to act with the utmost impartiality towards all classes of its subjects. This duty has never been known or never observed by the Government of Ireland, and the consequences have been, what might easily have been expected, violent feuds and animosities, the direction of the industry and ingenuity of the people to projects of mutual aggression and revenge, instead of projects of individual and national improvement.

Let Government then do its duty towards the people. Let it shew itself the protector of all, instead of the protector of a sect, and the dissensions of religious parties will soon subside into that state of indifference which will admit of the execution of plans of improvement.

Well then—What has been done in Scotland?

In the first place, the Scottish Legislature some time before the Union, established a school in every parish of the country. To this measure the great improvement of the people is chiefly, perhaps, to be ascribed. It placed within the reach of every individual the means of education, from which, in every situation of life, he might derive benefit. The change which this education produced in the national character was soon strikingly perceptible, and the *faithless and lazy* country people of the time of FLETCHER, are in our days equal in industry and docility to any peasantry in Europe.

The Scots Gentlemen have *done their duty*. They did not leave their estates at the mercy of middlemen, who had no permanent interest in their property. They generally resided on their estates; they promoted improvements; if they saw an industrious and intelligent cultivator without capital, they made those advances to him which enabled him to go on with success. Their object was not so much to extort the most they could without delay from their estates, as to render the property of them of future value. A long list of liberal and enlightened landlords adorn the annals of Scotland during the last century. JAMES MEIKLE, a carpenter, the father of the man who invented the thrashing-machine, was sent to Holland in 1710, at the expence of FLETCHER of Salton, to learn the construction of barley-mills and winnowing-machines. Tenants were often sent on journies of improvement to the best cultivated counties of England. But with regard to Ireland, resident and non-resident Gentlemen, with few exceptions, have always shewn themselves equally indifferent to the improvement of the country. A rackrent exacted by a minddleman, who would consider it beneath him to interest himself in the cultivation of the soil, deprives the tenant of all means of acquiring capital.

The Scots have a Clergy, who do not live in splendid mansions in capitals, but amidst their flocks. They are the guardians of their morals, and at the same time their instructors in temporal concerns. Their education must be liberal, and their income, though not adequate to the maintenance of a pack of hounds, or to enable them to vie in splendour with the higher ranks, is amply sufficient for their respectability.

These are the principal causes of the improvement of Scotland. There are others, however, which have considerably influenced it, though not in the same degree.

There are no tithes. A fixed amount of grain and money is payable to the Clergyman; and the tenant is relieved from all uncertainty on this subject when he covenants for a possession.

If those who are chiefly interested in the prosperity of Ireland follow the same steps which have been trod with so much success in Scotland, what reason is there for supposing that the result will not be the same?—There is no natural inaptitude in the Irish. We know that Mr. PINKERTON, and a few other paradoxical writers, have attempted to show that the Celtic race, to which the Irish chiefly belong, are an inferior race to the Gothic, and possess not the same aptitude for improvement; but the ability which the Irish have always displayed under favourable circumstances, gives the lie to this malignant libel. There can be no obstacle in the Catholic Religion, for the Flemings, the Silesians, the Alsatians, and the inhabitants of Lombardy, are distinguished among the people of Europe for their industry.

The Dowager Marchioness of SLIGO, we are concerned to state, died on the 20th of last month at Amsterdam, after a few days illness. She was daily expecting Sir W. SCOTT from Switzerland, to return to England.

The Demoiselles de LINU have been at Cheltenham some time, charming both visitants and natives. Three Concerts have been given at the Royal Assembly Rooms, each of which has been attended by 500 persons. We scarcely need add, that these Ladies were as delightfully captivating as ever; and, if possible, they elicited new beauties in every air they sung. From the effects of habit, and perhaps the increase of physical strength, they have acquired that firmness and confidence which give to the vocal organ a full and commanding expression.

A HINT FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR DURING THE RECESS.—"The wise regulations of the *Venetian Bar*, equally tender of the ears of the Judge, and the lungs of the Advocate, only allow the expenditure of a given quantity of Oratory, which is measured out by an *Hour Glass*-When the Glass has run out, the Advocate must hold his tongue. But the time occupied in reading the Pleadings and the Evidence not being counted the Glass, during this operation, is laid on its side; but the instant the Advocate opens his mouth the *time-teller* raises it, and begins to count, and with the Hour Glass goes as soon as the Advocate ceases. A Venetian Advocate is therefore put to great shift to make the most of his allowance."—*Goethe's Memoirs.*

The provincial honours conferred on Lord SIDMOUTH, in his official tour, come on him "thick as Tewksbury mustard." The freedom of that ancient town has just been presented to the Noble Viscount in an appropriate speech by the Mayor, to which his Lordship replied in a strain of eloquence not at all inferior to any of the *orations* of Lord CASTLEREAGH during his last year's visit to his native country.

The little sprawling animals on the new silver coinage, are so unlike the *British Lion*, that they are now called in compliment to the Master of the Mint, *Polecats*.

"From the sublime to the ridiculous there is but one step." Thus we hear of a monument to the immortal memory of the *Hero of the Nile*, and a *mausoleum* for the Marquis of ANGLESEA'S *leg!*

In the *Imperial* ceremony recommended by BONAPARTE, to have been performed on the Emperor of CHINA, had it been demanded, it is a question among philosophers, which would have been most degraded—the *kisser* or the *kissee*?

MISNOMERS.—"The Serpentine River" quite a straight line—"Duke's-place" a wretched alley in the City, the resort of low Jews—"Cheapside" as dear as any street in the neighbourhood, but not dearer, of course—"White-friars, Black-friars, and Austin-friars" nothing connected with a convent or religious association to be found in either—"St. George's fields" covered with streets and squares—"Paternoster-row" full of books of all descriptions—"Stable-yard" the residence of Princes and Nobles—"St. James's-palace" an old misshapen brick building, one half of which is unroofed, and one-fourth nearly burned down—"Doctor's Commons" in which not a step can be moved without money—"Billingsgate" a fish-market—"Birdcage-walk" a drill-ground for soldiers—"Lincoln's-inn, Gray's-inn, Clement's-inn" full of lawyers, no entertainment for man or horse, &c. &c.

LUSUS NATURÆ.—A martin (*hirundo urbica*, Lin.) of this year's produce, was lately shot in the neighbourhood of Appleby, Westmorland, of very singular plumage. All the parts which in ordinary specimens are of a glossy bluish black, in this one are of a dirty cream colour, darkest however upon the back. The under parts and rump are of a pure white.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—An account was published on the 10th of May, 1816, of a laughable rencounter which took place about that time, at the Town-hall, in the Borough of Fowey, between three Members of the late Corporation, and Mr. Austen, which ended in that Gentleman's obtaining possession of the Church-books, containing a copy of the ancient Constitution of Fowey, before it was incorporated. On making this discovery, Mr. Austen refused to return the books, until he obtained the word of honour of the then Mayor, that within three days he should receive from the Town-clerk a copy of the said Constitution. This pledge, though given in the presence of several of the inhabitants, has never been redeemed; the copy promised not having been yet delivered. However, during the time Mr. Austen had possession of these books, he saw in them sufficient to enable him to set forth the claims of the People against the pretensions of the Corporation.—From the knowledge of their contents, thus obtained, it was feared that the books would never more be seen. On Thursday se'nnight, Mr. Austen ordered the iron chest in the Town-hall to be opened, in the presence of a great number of the inhabitants; when it was discovered that the said books, the Charter, Bye-laws, and every document relative to the grants made by Mr. Austen's ancestors, of the Public Lands, which were given for various purposes, were wanting. Diligent search was made in vain for a Deed granting these Lands, which Mr. Austen had seen in the custody of Mr. Hallett, during that person's Mayoralty, about four years ago; and which ordered, that in case of the dissolution of the Corporation of Fowey, the management of these Lands was to be vested in the People of that Borough, for the purpose of carrying into effect the intentions of the donor. However, in an old deal box, amongst a number of papers, was found one bundle, labelled "Old Papers, supposed to be useless," which, on being examined, proved to contain documents completely confirming the before-mentioned entries in the Church-books, and, as we understand, affording sufficient evidence to recover what has been claimed, by a Bill in Chancery, from the Corporation, on behalf of the People of Fowey: but, what is of more importance, papers were also discovered, which, we learn, will enable the People of Fowey to recover their ancient rights, and which furnish a *legal objection* to the grant of a new Charter.

The said bundle of "useless papers" shew, that when the Pretender was born, the Corporation of Fowey spent a large part of the rent of charitable property in public rejoicings, and in "treating a certain Lord and his men." This was done to conciliate James II. who had dismissed several Members of the Corporation by an Order of Council; a proceeding that appears to have had a very salutary effect on the remainder. It is rather a curious coincidence, that since the Corporation were served with a Quo Warranto, they have sent up several dutiful and loyal Addresses to Carlton-house in approbation of the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, &c. We understand that it is intended to publish the affidavits, which have been forwarded in furtherence of the application for a new Charter, &c. as they contain statements that are at once curious and extraordinary.—(*Cornwall Paper.*

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